# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1808. [No. 2073.


*Sales at Vendue.*

On every Tuesday and Friday,
*WILL BE SOLD*
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

*Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

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PROFILES,
*CUT AND FRAMED;*
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
*DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;*

NEXT door to Mr. I. Robins's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. d.f.

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☞ *Broker's* Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his servic to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

Dec 23 d

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*FOR SALE,*

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to
*The Printer.*

December 22. d

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*TEN PIPES*
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
*For Sale by*
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

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WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

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TO RENT,
*And possession given on the 14th of November next,*
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

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JAMES SANDERSON
*Offers for sale very low,*
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
*And as usual*
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

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BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

WINES.
TEAS.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

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HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

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TWO OR THREE HANDS
*WANTED IMMEDIATELY,*

THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be prefered: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14 law5w

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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *John Horner* and *Son* and *Horners* and *Piles*, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms, to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.

John Horner, sen.
John Horner, jun.
Lewis Piles.

January 7.

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*Ten Thousand Dollars-worth*
*OF GOODS FOR SALE.*

*Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. James Muschett, deceased:*

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of John M. Muschett and Co. James Muschett, senior, and Co. and John and Charles Muschett and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by John M. Muschett, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,
*Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.*

Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

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Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,

*A Negro Man named Ben,*
Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;

AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to dan sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.

January 4.

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TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12 tf

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JOSEPH RIDDLE,
*Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,*
FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

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TO RENT;

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

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A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Michelle*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

*ALSO, TO RENT,*

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

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AUGUSTINE NEWTON,
*King-Street, nearly opposite to Morrs Tavern,*
HAS ON TAP,
Old Cognac BRANDY,
Maderia and London Particular Tenerriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Rye WHISKEY and
Barbadoes MOLASSES.
TOGETHER WITH
Brown, lump and loaf Surgars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.

*With a general assortment of*
German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.

A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.

January 11. d.

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Landing, this Day,
From schooner Freighter, Captain Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
*Lawrason and Fowle,*
10 tons St. Peterburgh clean hemp
100 bolts Russia duck
50 do. Raven's do.
100 barrels New-England rum
30 do. tanner's oil
80 boxes mould candles
30 tons Plaister Paris
400 sides soal leather.
*IN STORE,*
15 pipes Holland Gin
3 do. Bordeaux brandy
10 boxes mould candles
10 do. spermacaeti do.
300 do. brown soap
70 do. chocolate
20 casks cheese
1000 sides soal leather
5 hhds. and 20 bls. Mus. sugars.

January 18. d

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Just Received,
Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

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Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2awtf

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Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my *Fishing Shore*, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan 15. 2aw6w

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PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received from *London*, PIANO FORTES with additional Keys. They are equal, if not superior, to any he ever saw, and some of them most elegantly finished. They are imported on the best terms and will be sold very reasonable if soon applied for.

Thomas W. Pairo.

Washington City, Jan. 19. eo3t

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RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE.

Jan. 18. 2aw.

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JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
*Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets,*
HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } TEAS,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
80 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

These persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

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☞ SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened in Water-Street Academy, on Monday next, by *Arad Thompson*, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

*Terms of Instruction*—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, $5—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, $7 50 per quarter.

December 28. d3t law

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FOR SALE,
*Or to be RENTED for one or more years;*

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell*.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in seperate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December* 11.

DEBATE

*On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats for the protection of our ports and harbors.*

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Crowninshield's Speech concluded.*]

A great deal had been said of the peculiar efficacy of batteries as a defence. Would batteries protect the port of New York? would even a range of batteries from the hook to the city of New York, completely protect a passage of a mile and a half wide? If it were but half a mile wide, line of battle ships could pass up to the city notwithstanding batteries on the shore. Did gentlemen know that ships of war could fight almost in contact with one another for a whole day. The battle of Trafalgar and the battle of Aboukir, off the coast of Egypt, had proved that. Give a ship of war a favorable wind and tide, at the same time, and fire from a battery as many shot as they pleased, if there was a passage left open for her hull, however narrow it might be, and they could not expect to stop that ship except by accident a mast should be carried away. We must, said he, build gun boats, bomb ships, and floating batteries, and combine their force together, if we mean to prepare effectual protection for our ports in case of war.—But as the question was now on gun boats only, he should confine himself to that point, and not follow the example of some gentlemen who had occupied the time of the house in discussing subjects irrelevant to the present question.

From the report of the secretary of the treasury it appeared that there remained in our treasury, exclusive of the sums necessary for current expenditure and the periodical discharge of the public debt, a balance of eight millions of dollars upon which they could operate and which he trusted they would use in part. But this was a measure only preparatory to measures which might follow. If the U. S. were forced into war, should they not raise an army, and call out the militia for the invasion of Canada and Nova Scotia? Undoubtedly they would. Would gentlemen say, if they employed an army, that they could limit the expence of its commander to a certain sum? He believed not. So with gun boats or other measures even if the estimates were to fall short of their actual expence, it should not prevent them from taking the proper means of defence. All the resources of the nation should be commanded; they were not to censure the administration for approving this or that measure—not to denounce that administration which possessed the full confidence of the people, and would do so as long as it was conducted in the same correct manner and on the principles as had been pursued by the present executive. The side-way strokes which gentlemen aimed at the administration had no effect on Mr. C. they might follow their own course; but he would support the administration in all proper measures which it should recommend to their consideration.

He would add a word in relation to the attack on Tripoli, where gun boats had been successfully employed. Without gun boats no impression could have been made on that power. He was told so by the gallant officer (commodore Preble) who commanded in the several attacks, and who was now sleeping in the dust.—That officer had informed him that without the assistance of gun boats he could not have completed an assault. It was well known that after commodore Preble returned to the U. S. ten gun boats were sent from this country to Tripoli to support the other naval force then before that place. Mr. C. expressed regret that an opportunity had not been afforded them to ascertain their utility in that quarter.—Our negociator made a premature peace, and thus prevented the gun boats dispatched from America from operating in the new bombardment of Tripoli, which certainly was contemplated by the commander who succeeded commodore Preble. It was not a sound argument against these boats that one of them had miscarried in crossing the Atlantic on the outward passage, for merchant vessels were often lost at sea, but it was clear that all the remaining boats returned safe to the United States.

Mr. C. would finish his cursory remarks by observing, that he was decidedly in favor of passing the bill. He wished gentlemen generally to agree to it. The boats were a valuable mode of defence, he felt sure they would be found so, and he hoped every member would give support to the measure—trusting to the patriotism of the house that the bill for the further protection of our ports and harbors by land batteries, would also be agreed to when it should be properly brought before them.

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## *FROM LONDON PAPERS*

Received at the Office of the Register.

*By the Rolla, arrived at N York.*

## THE PRESENT CONTEST.

*To the Editor of the Morning Post.*

SIR,

A general blockade of all the coasts of France and her allies having lately become the subject of much discussion, a few observations are here offered, for the entertainment and information of such amongst your readers, who may not have had occasion to become acquainted with the true merits of this essential and important measure of policy, said to be now in the contemplation of his majesty's ministers.

Such a measure on the part of our government, who are now more than ever possessed of ample means to carry it into complete effect, must, in a short time reduce the continent of Europe to a state of unexampled privation and distress unless the wily Corsican can so far command the devotion of his slaves as to prevail upon them to adopt the garment and frugality of the kindred goat herds in his native Isle. The measure in question will in its consequences prove the keenest shaft that has yet been aimed at the blood stained throne of the usurping tyrant. It is himself who in his phrenzy has thrown the gauntlet, & shall Britons hesitate or shrink from the challenge? But to illustrate the text.

It has been asserted that by enforcing a general blockade, we shall benefit the French manufactures to the detriment of our own, in necessitating them to provide every thing for themselves; but the casuists here forgets that manufactures cannot be put in motion without raw materials!—France it is true may be supplied with silk from Italy, and with wool from Spain, by inland carriage but that is all; her soil produces none of the manifold necessaries that are requisite in the manipulation of these, and other articles of the first necessity, they are all imported to her by sea and she can, and does obtain them only with our leave and forbearance.

She cannot get iron, flax, hemp, tallow &c. from Russia; nor can she furnish the north of Europe from the coast of the Mediterranean with her wines and brandies by land carriage!

Ten thousand tons of oil are annually brought to Marseilles from the coasts of Calabria, Sicily and Barbary, for the use of the extensive soap manufactories of that place, who supply not only the interior of France and great part of Europe but also her transatlantic colonies.

Sulphur and pot ashes are imported from Sicily and the coast of Spain.

The Levant furnishes abundance of cotton, sheep and goats wool, copper, nitre, senna, gums, rice, wax, &c — Trieste and other parts of the Adriatic provide steel, lead, quicksilver, linens, hemp, glass ware, &c.

The coast of Barbary yields wheat, wool oil, bees wax, &c. and France exports the woollen manufactures of Languedoc, &c. to the Levant.

This coasting trade within the Mediterranean, in the exchange of useful and indispensible commodities has hitherto been carried on to an unlimited extent, & without molestation by the Imperial the Ragusan and the Ottoman flags.

Of still greater importance, however, to France and her allies, is their extensive and flourishing commerce with the U. S. of America, and through that channel with their own colonies; a commerce not only equivalent to all their wants, but being subjected to charges considerably under those attending the British trade, maintain them in a state of active reciprocal intercourse and prosperity. It is this conviction alone that has induced Bonaparte to proclaim and enforce with confidence, his measures of exclusion with regard to Great Britain; for whilst the ports of France and her allies are open to neutrals, experience has demonstrated to him, that they do not want our assistance. This hypothesis is fully corroborated by the rapid and prodigious extension of the American commerce since the commencement of the present war, and (according to the public exposition of their own Legislature) by the commercial prosperity of France itself, by no means an empty paradox, as is generally supposed, but a fact well deserving the serious attention of our ministers. Privileges from which the British individual trader is excluded, are enjoyed by the Americans in a lucrative and uncontroled intercourse with China, and all the E. India settlements. Through the Americans, the isles of France and Bourbon, and the French West India colonies, are abundantly supplied with food, cloathing, implements of agriculture, &c. who, in return, send their produce, systematically masked and unmolested, for the consumption of the mother country. Thus France foregoes none of her commercial advantages by the war, except that of being her own carrier; but even this disappointment is fully compensated to her in a financial point of view, by the exorbitant rate of duties she exacts upon all importations in foreign bottoms, the produce of which forms a very conspicuous item in the present revenue of the state.

The ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Nantz, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Cadiz, Malaga, Alicant, Barcelona, Cette, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Ancona, Venice and Trieste, swarm with American shipping, which supply in abundance the various essential commidities of teas, coffee, sugar, pepper, spices, tobacco, rum, flour, rice, hides, gums, indigo, cochineal, and dye stuffs of all descriptions, mahogany, nankeens, piece goods, handkerchiefs, &c. many of them direct from their original source; and in return for these, France and her allies exchange their products and manufactures, such as wines, brandy, soap, silks, liqueurs, essences, capers, olives, preserves, hats, milinery, &c the manipulation and sale of which are a valuable source of prosperity to the respective countries where they are produced and shipped.

It is a well known fact, that from the mouth of the Scheldt to the gulph of Venice, the whole line of coast is inhabited by people of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who, during one third part of the year, including lent, are religiously restricted to fish diet. Habit and superstition are with them a second nature, and perhaps, even the charm of a Corsican bull, will prove inefficient to wean such a variety of nations from the hereditary conscientious customs of their forefathers.

These supplies have been regularly bro't them by the Danes from the Norway fisheries, and chiefly by the Americans from the banks of Newfoundland; this is precisely the season when they come to market; the blockade will prevent it. It can not be denied, that in spite of Corsican anathemas, England, and many of her individual subjects do partake, individually, some benefit, which it is unnecessary here to explain, from various branches of the commerce above alluded to; but where is the Englishman who, in the present crisis, will not cheerfully blend his individual interest with the cause of his country? The partial sacrifices it may require bear no comparison, in a general and political point of view, with the consequences that must result from the privations and punishment we shall inflict upon our enemies, by putting an effectual stop to the whole.

Much more might be said upon this interesting subject; but the foregoing observations will suffice, *prima facia*, to prove to those who are open to conviction, that the general blockade of the ports of France & her allies, immediately inforced, must, within a short space of time, produce effects that will operate most powerfully on the present state of things, and convince our enemies and the world at large that the British lion is not to be provoked with impunity but that, when roused into action, his wrath is dreadful, and competent to humble even the great nation and her satellites, prostrate to his feet. I am, sir, yours, &c.

N. N.

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*Lives and Manners of the Nations of Europe.*

The following is the picture of Europe. an nations, in miniature, sold in the streets of Paris on a sheet of paper, decorated with large wooden cuts. Curiosity will read with pleasure the quintessence of the judgment and prejudices of Frenchmen respecting themselves and their neighbors.

In religion, the German is unbelieving, the Englishman devout, the Frenchman zealous, the Italian very ceremonious, the Spaniard a bigot.

In keeping his word, the German is faithful, the Englishman safe, the Frenchman giddy, the Italian cunning, the Spaniard a cheat.

In giving advice, the German slow, the Englishman resolute, the Frenchman precipitate; the Italian nice, the Spaniard circumspect.

In love, the German does not understand it, the Englishman loves a little here and there, the Frenchman every where, the Italian knows how one ought to love, the Spaniard loves truly

In external appearance, the German is tall, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well looking, the Italian of the middle size, the Spaniard frightful.

In dress, the German is shabby, the Englishman superb, the Frenchman changing, the Italian a latterdemallion, the Spaniard decent.

In manners, the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

In keeping a secret, the German forgets what he has been told, the Englishman conceals what he should divulge, and divulges what he should conceal, the Frenchman blabs every thing, the Italian does not utter a word, the Spaniard is very mysterious.

In vanity, the German boasts little, the Englishman despises all, the Frenchman praises every thing the Italian values little what is of little value, the Spaniard is indifferent to all.

In eating and drinking, the German is a drunkard, the Englishman a lover of sweets, the Frenchman delicate, the Italian moderate, the Spaniard niggardly.

In offending and doing good, the German does neither good nor bad, the Englishman does both without reason, the Italian is prompt in beneficence but vindictive, the Spaniard is indifferent in both respects.

In speaking, the German speaks little & badly, but writes well, the Frenchman speaks well and writes well, the Englishman speaks badly but writes well also, the Italian speaks well, writes much and well, the Spaniard speaks little, writes little, but well.

In address, the German looks like a blockhead, the Englishman resembles neither a fool nor a wise man, the Frenchman is airy, the Italian is prudent, but looks like a fool, the Spaniard is quite the reverse.

In laws, the German laws are indifferent, the Englishman has bad laws, but observes them well; the Frenchman has good laws but observes them badly; the Italians and Spaniards have good laws; the former observe negligently, the latter rigidly.

Servants, are companions in Germany; slaves in England; masters in France; respectful in Italy; submissive in Spain.

Diseases. the Germans are particularly infected with fleas; the English with whitlows; the French with the small pox; the Italians with the plague; and the Spaniards with wens.

The women are housewives in Germany; queens in England; ladies in France; captives in Italy; slaves in Spain.

In courage, the German resembles a bear; the Englishman a lion, the Frenchman an Eagle; the Italian a fox; and the Spaniard an Elephant.

In the sciences, the German is a pedant; the Englishman a philosopher; the Frenchman has a smattering of every thing; the Italian is a professor; and the Spaniard a profound thinker.

Magnificence, in Germany the princes; in England the ships; in France the court; in Italy the churches; in Spain the armories are magnificent.

Husbands, (mark the conclusion) in Germany they are masters; in England servants; in France companions; in Italy school boys; and in Spain tyrants.

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☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Perfon of Induftry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made foon.

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## APPEALS.

*In Common Council*, 16th *Jan*, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the Council will sit as a Court of Appeals, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Council-Chamber, from the hour of 10 to 1 o'clock, where all persons having appeals to make on their assessment will attend, or otherwise be excluded from a hearing.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

January 18. dtoth30

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Alexandria Daily Adv

THURSDAY, JANUAR

FLOUR, inspected in Alexan
ek, ending 11th December—
bls.

In the *Aurora* of the 18th
dress to Congress, on the
nality of obliging coasting
ter and clear at the custom
reference to the constitutio
ates, in the first article a
tion is the following explicit
ax, tax or duty shall be lai
ed from any state. No
e given by any regulat
rce or revenue to the ports
er those of another; *nor s*
*nd to or from one state b*
*er, clear, or pay duties in an*

*om the National Intelligencer*

CASE OF JOHN SMI

On the 16th inst. Mr. *Anders*
ommittee to whom were refe
olutions, which were offered
eration of the senate, in
ohn Smith, senator from th
hio, reported the following r
*Resolved*, That on the first da
xt, the senate will receive su
as John Smith, senator fro
Ohio, may then adduce in
d that the senate will then pr
nal consideration of the re
committee appointed on the 27
ast, to inquire into his conduc
dged associate of Aaron Bu
, in case Mr. Smith shall a
ose to discredit any witness,
mony has been made use of a
t he shall make it appear to
t reasonable notice had be
witness so intended to be
the time and place appoi
ing of such evidence, and
ved with a copy of this reso
C. the 18th inst.

Mr. *Anderson* moved that the
ed to the examination of co
aylor at their bar.

Mr. *Maclay*, after some pre
arks, to shew the incorrectnes
lay, moved to postpone the
e purpose of taking into co
e report of the day
r.

A short conversation ensu
urse of procedure, in which
arked, that as Mr. Smith had
mplaints relative to the exa
olonel Taylor before the com
e he, col T. had been a long
om his family and was extrem
o return home, it was most a
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hould be examined.

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

FLOUR, inspected in Alexandria, for the year, ending 11th December—227608 barrels.

In the *Aurora* of the 18th inst. is an address to Congress, on the unconstitutionality of obliging coasting vessels to enter and clear at the custom house. On reference to the constitution of the U. States, in the first article and the ninth section is the following explicit clause: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; *nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.*"

*From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.*

## CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

On the 16th inst. Mr. *Anderson*, from the committee to whom were referred several resolutions, which were offered to the consideration of the senate, in the case of John Smith, senator from the state of Ohio, reported the following resolution;

*Resolved*, That on the first day of March next, the senate will receive such testimony as John Smith, senator from the state of Ohio, may then adduce in his defence, and that the senate will then proceed to the final consideration of the report of the committee appointed on the 27th of Nov. last, to inquire into his conduct, as an alledged associate of Aaron Burr; provided, in case Mr. Smith shall adduce evidence to discredit any witness, whose testimony has been made use of against him; that he shall make it appear to the senate, that reasonable notice had been given to the witness so intended to be discredited, of the time and place appointed for the taking of such evidence, and that he was served with a copy of this resolution.

On the 18th inst.

Mr. *Anderson* moved that the senate proceed to the examination of colonel James Taylor at their bar.

Mr. *Maclay*, after some preliminary remarks, to shew the incorrectness of further delay, moved to postpone the motion for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the day of December.

A short conversation ensued on the course of procedure, in which it was remarked, that as Mr. Smith had made some complaints relative to the examination of colonel Taylor before the committee, and as he, col T. had been a long time absent from his family and was extremely anxious to return home, it was most advisable before any further steps were taken, that he should be examined.

Mr. *Giles* rose to state to the senate two circumstances which had been mentioned to him on the part of the accused; one was, that he (Mr. S.) had no objection to going on with the examination of colonel Taylor as soon as his counsel came from court room where he was now engaged, which he was advised would be in about half an hour; the other was his wish to be excused by the senate from voting on any question until a final decision on the question of expulsion.

The *President* said the senate could make no such order.

Mr. *Bayard* intimated that this would not be an inhibitory order of the Senate, but the mere allowance of the prayer of a member, who on his own application, would be excused from voting, and that such an allowance was frequently made in individual cases.

Mr. *Giles* said that the gentleman from Delaware had exactly stated the grounds on which the application was made. It could not be viewed in the light of a prohibitory order; but as an order passed at the special instance of Mr. Smith. Mr. Giles observed, that he had been induced to make this application, because he tho't it right in itself, and as it had been often done in particular cases. The present question was whether in this case there was good reason for the request. For his own part, Mr. G. said he perceived no objection to excusing Mr Smith from voting, although he should be averse to laying any prohibition upon him.

Mr *Adams* said, if the right of Mr. S. to vote centered in himself, he should have no objection to this application. But by the application, it was required that not only he, John Smith, should not vote, but that the state of Ohio, should lose one vote in that body, until a final decision of the question of expulsion. It came, therefore, in a different shape, and assumed greater importance than a mere question respecting Mr. Smith. As it respected Mr. S. individually, Mr. Adams did not know why he had asked to be excused from voting on the questions that might come before the senate. Had he ever been compelled or even called upon to vote? Why, then, were the senate called upon, to say, by an act of theirs, that the state of Ohio should be deprived of a vote in the senate until the final decision of this question? If Mr. Smith himself chose not to vote, he was satisfied he would not be compelled to vote; and if he wished to vote, Mr. Adams knew of no authority the senate possessed to refuse him. Such a refusal would be a sacrifice of the rights of Ohio.

Mr. *Anderson* was against agreeing to this application, as its allowance would virtually go, by excusing Mr. Smith from voting on all other questions, to admit him to vote on his own case. It was, moreover, going too far thus to deprive, by an act of the senate, a state of one half of its representation in that body. If Mr. Smith did not vote, it ought to be his individual act, and not that of the senate.

*Mr Giles* said that to save time, and to enable the senate to deliberate further on this point before they decided upon it, he would withdraw the application for the present. He did not however, take this step, because he perceived the force of the remarks offered by gentlemen; or that he had any reason to question the accuracy of the first suggestion of his own mind; but to prevent any present embarrassment, and that the senate might proceed in the examination of col Taylor.

It was then determined without a division to proceed to the examination of Col. Taylor at the bar of the Senate.

While the Senate were waiting for Mr. Smith's counsel, Mr. *Anderson* moved that John Graham, Esq. be notified to attend at the bar of the Senate to give testimony in this case.

Mr. *Anderson* remarked that the occasion of calling on Mr Graham arose out of the testimony of Col. Taylor, which he read.

The motion of Mr. Anderson was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Anderson*,

*Resolved*, That col James Taylor be examined at the bar of the Senate, in the case of John Smith, a Senator from the state of Ohio that the questions put to col Taylor, shall be reduced to writing, and submitted to the President, who shall judge of the propriety of the question proposed.

After waiting a considerable length of time Mr. *F. S. Key* the counsel of Mr. Smith appeared, when col James Taylor was sworn and examined at the bar of the Senate; the questions put to him being submitted in writing according to the above order, and the answers received orally.

The testimony given by col Taylor having relation altogether to that given in the report of the select committee, would be unintelligible unconnected with it. We shall therefore reserve both for future publication; the great length of the former absolutely precluding its present publication.

On the 19th *James Taylor* was further examined, and extracts of letters written by him to the sec'ry of state read.

*John Graham* was then sworn and examined. His testimony was entirely directed to support that of Mr. Taylor, with regard to the conversations of the latter with Mr. Smith,

When the senate adjourned.

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UNDERWRITING.—A very important principle has lately been established by the supreme court of Massachusetts amounting to this, That the owner of a neutral vessel has a right, on *hearing of a detention*, to abandon to the underwriters; and to insist on the abandonment, although the property so detained should, before the loss becomes due, have arrived in safety at the port of destination, and into the possession of the owner provided he chooses to receive it. Nor does it seem to be required by the court, that any particular proof of the detention, such as a protest or a letter from the captain, should be produced to justify or authorize the abandonment. Thus, if a vessel be spoken at sea, destined to Boston, but under restraint bound to Halifax, this would be sufficient proof whereon to abandon, though there should not be a line from the Captain, nor any evidence as to the cause of detention.

This principle differs so materially from what has been considered the practice among underwriters, and in times of commercial oppression, like the present, to avoid disputes, it must be proper to give it publicity.

A policy has always been considered as a contract of indemnity only, and undoubtedly the rule here laid down by the court, who deserve the highest praise for endeavoring, on all questions, to have fixed principles, is intended to have that operation; but if it is to apply, without exception, to all abandonments under restraint, and such abandonments can be made on hearsay evidence, it is easy to see that, in practice, it must often have a most injurious, not to say a very unfair effect upon the insurers.—It will put it directly in the power of a ship owner to abandon when the only reason why he should wish it, is the best reason in the world why he should not be allowed to, that of his ship being *over-valued*.

A ship may be insured at her just value, say 20,000 dollars, and go on a voyage to the N. W. coast, and Canton, and after a profitable employment of three years, may, in coming home, be restrained by a British ship in Boston Bay, and sent to Halifax on the usual pretext of having on board enemy's property. A coaster may speak the British ship, and receive this information, and communicate it to the owner, who may immediately abandon. The ship arrives at Halifax, is cleared, and gets to Boston in safety in 30 days after being restrained. No accident takes place during the absence of the ship, to injure her, but owing to the ordinary wear and tear, during so long a voyage, and the great fall of ships in consequence of the times, the ship sells at auction for five thousand dollars, and is bought by the owner as the highest bidder. The owner thus gets his ship again, and brings a loss of 75 per cent on the underwriter, when in justice, according to the received notions of insurance, he ought not to have had a dollar, excepting for expences at Halifax.

In such a case as this, which is a very possible one, the owner receives all the freight or earnings of his ship, uses her profitably for three years, in which time no accident happens to her damage, and yet he throws her on the Insurers, who are thus made liable, not only for the natural decay, but for the loss of market—neither of which hazards have ever been understood as comprehended in a policy of insurance. Now, should not a case like this form an exception to the rule? It would seem so indeed. But if some late decisions have been rightly understood, it certainly would not. The assurers would be made to submit to the abandonment.

But what gives the rule more importance is, that in the treaty with England, &c the U. S. have given them the right to carry in our vessels, to search for enemies property, so that occurrences of this kind while we are neutral, must, in time of war, be always taking place. Now it is not so with Belligerents. It is never so with G. Britain, because whenever there is a war she is allways a party. With them therefore such a principle would have a fair operation. For when a capture is made of a British vessel, there will certainly be a total loss unless recaptured, and then the expence of salvage will follow. If a British owner has an account of a capture *in any way* it might with some reason be admitted, but even in England it is believed that a protest, or a letter from the captain, would be required as proof whereon to abandon. And if proof like this be required in England, how much more ought it to be here? In restraints of neutrals it happens more often than not, that the vessel herself is in no danger of being condemned. The captors do not attempt to make prize of her. The pretext for detention is solely a suspicion of having on board the property of enemies. If in such a case the owner can abandon without a protest, or even a letter from the captain to show the *pretended cause* of the detention, must it not very often operate injustice to the insurer? Ought he to be compelled to accept an abandonment without being able to exercise any judgment, or knowing the cause of the restraint.

The question then naturally arises, whether a better rule can be devised? It would be presumption perhaps to suppose there could after the subject has been so maturely considered by some of the wisest and best men of the country. But cannot such a rule be qualified in practice? Can it not be understood that an owner shall not, on any momentary detention, be allowed by law to throw his vessel on the insurers, merely because *she is not worth* the sum at which she was insured?

Can it not be understood, that an owner shall not abandon at all, no detention till it be rendered probable that the vessel will be condemned, or detained an unreasonable time? *and above all that he shall not be supported in his abandonment, if there be advice of the restoration of the property before the loss becomes due?* The truth is that this principle if acted upon in an unqualified way, will lead every owner if he can, to abandon after a long voyage, *because it must always be for his interest*, for every vessel wears out, and becomes less valuable at the end of the voyage than she was at the beginning. The consequence, therefore would be, that insurers will have to alter the policy in such a way as to prevent abandonment under restraint, until the event is known, or until a reasonable time for her liberation has expired. It is really a very important matter to underwriters, and will no doubt have all the attention paid to it that it deserves.

*Bost. Pal.*

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☞ *Broker's* Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker*.

Dec 23

BIBO, and the SHOULDER of MUTTON.

BIBO, boasted a face and a nose sparkling red,
The tip was so warm you might light a pipe at it;
It glowed so red hot, folks approached it with dread,
And you almost would think that old Pluto begat it.

One day in the street as a wag stroll'd along,
With a shoulder of mutton just bought for his dinner,
Old Bibo he met, and his face glowing strong,
A fancy soon struck this sheep swallowing sinner,

To the nose of old Bibo he held up his meat,
While the face of the tipler grew redder with passion;
And he cried—"What d'ye mean thus to act in the street,
I don't understand being us'd in this fashion."

"Hush, hush," cried the wag, "don't you see it gets brown,
Once more to your face let me tenderly press it,
For believe me good sir, I ne'er saw in this town,
Any fire that could half so conveniently dress it."

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 28th of last month a negro man by the name of HARRY, about 24 or 25 years old, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complected, thick lip'd, hollow eyed, he had one of his eyes badly hurt which is hardly well yet, he has two small scars on his right leg by the stroke of a scythe, he is likely and well looking—He had on when he went away a short kersey coat and pantaloons, of the blue and white colour, white yarn stockings, his shoes were well nailed with broad headed nails, also a blue great coat and white hat; it is supposed that he has a free pass and will make an attempt to get into the northern states.

Whoever will bring the said negro to me shall receive Ten Dollars reward if taken within ten miles of my house; if taken over the distance of fifty miles, Fifteen Dollars: if at a hundred miles thirty; or for securing the said negro in jail so that I get him again, if in this state Fifteen Dollars, if out of the state Thirty Dollars.

Ephraim Abell.

Fauquier county Va. (near the lower part) January 14, 1808

Jan 21 3t

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
*Choice Jamaica Spirits,*
FOR SALE BY
Catlett and Fisk.

Januarry 11. d

*Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.*

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers in the town.

*At an annual meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at John Hodgkin's Tavern, Jan. 11, 1808, the following officers were elected for the present year.*

*John Hunter*, 1st
*Wm. Patton*, 2d
*Aaron Hewes*, 3d
} *Commanders.*

*Charles M'Knight*,
*James M'Guire*,
*Joseph Thornton*,
} *Subordinate Directors.*

*Walker Turner*,
*James S. Scott*,
*Nicholas Hingston*,
*Matthew Robinson*,
} *Regulators.*

*John Horner*,
*Ephraim Evans*,
*Rich. Weightman*,
} *Trustees.*

*Extract from the Minutes;*
*Test*,
MATTHEW ROBINSON, *Sec'ry.*
January 20.

## The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hessey.

Nov. 28. 3m

TO LEASE,
*For one or more years,*

The Store-Houses formerly occupied by JAMES PARK at *Broadfield*, on the main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and within two miles of Mattox Bridge: consisting of a store room, counting room with a fire place, and a small lodging room below stairs a large bale room above and a spacious bale, house near the store house, in good order—fire wood and stableage for one or two horses may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. *Park* will board one or two young men.—For terms apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade,
*At Broadfield.*

December 17. law7t

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9.—(15.) } lawtf

*N B.* If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Griffith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4. ed1w&1aw4w

MR. GENERIS

*Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,*

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. eo

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 6 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*

☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 25 eo

ISAAC M'PHERSON
*HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,*
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 39, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 28. 2aw18t

A French and English Gazette.
*To Amateurs of the French Language.*

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, carrying his correspondence.

Notice is hereby given
*To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,*

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 4. [5] 5taw4w

*Philadelphia Grand Lottery.*

HIGHEST PRIZE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

*Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of*
USEFUL ARTS.

| | | Cash Prize. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 10,000 Dollars | 10,000 |
| 2 | do. of | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 5 | do. of | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | do. of | 500 | 5,000 |
| 10 | do. of | 200 | 2,000 |
| 40 | do. of | 100 | 4,000 |
| 100 | do. of | 50 | 5,000 |
| 200 | do. of | 20 | 4,000 |
| 500 | do. of | 10 | 5,000 |
| 1,000 | do. | To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into woool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included) | 100,000 |
| 1,000 | do. | To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each, | 50,000 |
| | | Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. dollars | 200,000 |

*The most valuable cash Prizes, from 200$ and upwards to be determined as follows:*

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each | 200 |
| First drawn Number on the succeeding ten days, each | 500 |
| First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each | 1,000 |
| First drawn Number on the succeeding two days each | 5,000 |
| First drawn number on the last days drawing | 10,000 |

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of February next, & will be completed in 23 days at intervals, under the superintendance of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS *at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of*

JAMES OELLERS,
*No. 1 South Third-street.*
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
*No. 79, North Third-street.*
THOMAS PETERS,
*No. 22, North Second-street*
THOMAS BEDWELL,
*No 178, North Third-street.*
SILAS WILSON,
*No. 341, North Front-street.*
JOHN SHAW,
*No. 232, North Second-street.*
CHARLES BITTERS,
*No. 11 North Third-street.*
ISAAC CARPENTER,
*No. 245, South Second-street.*
DANIEL MILLER,
*No. 427, North Second-street.*
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

*The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.*

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7. cotrothFeb.

PROSPECTUS
OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,
THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,
*Performed by order of the Government of the United States,*

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

THIS distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

*Detached from this work, there will be published*

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
*MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.*

From longitude 95 west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36½ and 52° north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

FOR the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

THE price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

*** ANY persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next. M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

JAMES BACON,
*At his* GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
*He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining th FourMile Run tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

*ALSO,*

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. eo

Joseph Mandeville,
*Corner of* KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each of a dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chowies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*(For the Proprietor.)*

VOL VIII.

*Sales at Vend*
On every Tuesday an
*WILL BE SOL*
At the Vendue Store, corner Water street
*A Variety of Dry Goods, G*
Particulars of which will be the bills of the day——All which are on limitation and which are established, can at viewed and purchased at the low and prices.

P. G. Marstell

PROFILES
*CUT AND FRAM*
AND
PROFILE LIKENE
*DONE IN GOLD LEAF O*
NEXT door to Mr. I. Rob King-Street, nearly oppo Queen Tavern.
January 13.

RAILS WANT
The Subscriber wish chase about two thousand Ch RAILS, to be delivered at his fa ton.

J. H.

Jan. 15.

*FOR SALE*
A Negro Woman, a House Servant
Apply to *The*
December 22.

*TEN PIPES*
Choice Cognac Brand
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe
15 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance
*For Sale by*
Catlett and
November 19.

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable ing a house. To one of good ch ral wages will be given. Enquire ter.
Sept. 9.

TO RENT,
*And possession given on the 14th next,*
The three story Brick
On the corner of King and Colum now occupied by Mr. *John Robb* terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENE next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERS
*Offers for sale very lo*
25 hogsheads Muscovado
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored R
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Win
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
*And as usual*
A general assortment of the b Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Gr

BRYAN HAMPS
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua ru
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young byson
10 do byson skin
5 do. imperial } TEAS
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
30 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground a
At all times he has the first qua family use on hand—with a numb articles—all of which he will sell former terms.